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until final arrangements had been made for getting rid of the Germans Thiers was "the necessary man" and could dictate his own terms to the assembly.

In the organization and handling of the materials the monograph exhibits the admirable qualities almost invariably found in historical studies coming from French university circles. Within the lines the author has laid out for himself, the work has been well done. In matters of detail there is little occasion for anything but praise. Only in the general scope of the study and in the restrictions as to the materials to be employed is there any considerable ground for criticism.

In scope the study is confined too narrowly to the relations between Thiers and the assembly. These are fully treated. But the other activities of Thiers as chief executive are either passed over entirely or dealt with only in an incidental and imperfect way. In fact, the monograph is more a study of the history of the National Assembly in its relations with Thiers than a study of Thiers as chief executive. Even in that field the scope of the investigation might have been broadened advantageously. Outside conditions and events which exerted an influence upon the assembly are given too little attention. The proceedings of the assembly upon all important matters involving its relations with Thiers are set forth in considerable detail and with commendable accuracy, but no particular effort is made to explain what led the assembly to act as it did upon each measure beyond the furnishing of summaries of the debates, including liberal quotations from the principal speeches. There is no serious attempt to analyze the votes or to discover the reasons for the action of the various groups into which the assembly was divided.

The bibliography contains numerous titles but the plan of the study has called for only a limited use of the greater part of them. Collections of legislative and parliamentary documents have furnished most of the materials used to any considerable extent. Only a very restricted use has been made of newspapers and memoirs. The omission of the latter was perhaps justifiable, although it would seem probable that a cautious and critical use of them might have yielded some important results. The use of newspapers would have required an even greater caution, but the difficulty of their use did not warrant their neglect. For the period with which M. Simon deals they are valuable material.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the late Lord ACTON, LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History. Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt.D., G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., and STANLEY LEATHES, M.A. Volume XII. *The Latest Age.* (London and New York: The Macmillan Company. 1910. Pp. xxxiv, 1033.)

THE twelfth volume of the *Cambridge Modern History* covers the period of the last forty years, although some of the chapters go further back than 1870. Mr. Leathes furnishes an excellent *coup d'œil*

of the period as a whole and then contributes a chapter on English history which is weak in description and explanation, at times almost annalistic. The treatment of French history by Bourgeois and of German by Oncken is admirable in knowledge, in exposition, and in discriminating characterization of leading figures, although the latter makes the intrepid statement that the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine was "the inevitable outcome for both nations of several centuries of their history" (p. 136). The opinion that the step was inevitable may be current in Germany but it is not widely held outside. Professor Eisenmann should have been allowed more than thirty-nine pages for the history of Austria-Hungary since 1860 in a volume that allots twenty-eight to Egypt and forty-three to India, particularly as his subject is the most intricate treated in the book. His analysis of the character and significance of Francis Joseph, his statement of the relation of Dualism to Sadowa, his appreciation of Andrassy and his description of the present situation are valuable features of the chapter. Mr. Okey's chapter on Italy discusses the career of Crispi, shows the advance of Italian democracy in the first decade of the twentieth century, and closes with a thoughtful survey of the present economic and social conditions. Professor Pares writes two chapters on Russian history since 1861, chapters overloaded with detail, but throwing many illuminating side-lights upon recent events. Particularly interesting is the indication of the important rôle played by Professor Milyoukov. The chapter on the Ottoman Empire by Mr. W. Miller is a mediocre piece of work, containing however a clear treatment of the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin. The description of the Revolution of 1908 is very brief and insignificant. There are well-informed chapters on Egypt and the Sudan (by F. M. Sandwith); on India (by P. E. Roberts); and on the European Colonies, chiefly British (by E. A. Benians). Sir Robert K. Douglas writes on the Far East. One of the best chapters in the book is that by Professor Longford on the Regeneration of Japan, an excellent account of Japan's progressive steps toward constitutionalism and of the reaction upon the internal structure of her society of the adoption of Western ideas and institutions.

A notable chapter is that by Major F. B. Maurice on the Russo-Japanese War, clear in its narration of events, instructive in its statistical data, interesting in its revelation that after Tsushima and Mukden the two powers were virtually stalemated and that peace was imperative for both combatants.

There are chapters on Spain and Portugal (by Hannay); on Scandinavia (by Stavenow), in which the recent dissolution of the Union of Norway and Sweden is described from the Swedish point of view; on the Low Countries (by Edmundson); on the Latin American Republics (by Kirkpatrick), in which this sentence on Díaz will certainly need revision: "his authority rests not upon terror, but upon a general loyalty which seems to approach enthusiasm" (p. 677). Triana's study

of the International Position of the Latin American Races is a succinct and illuminating presentation of an important subject. The volume closes with five chapters on special subjects. Sir Frederick Pollock's study of the Modern Law of Nations and the Prevention of War is a valuable summary of the growth of international law from early times and a sober and optimistic examination of its recent development in the direction of arbitration and the settlement of international difficulties by judicial process. Mr. Sidney Webb contributes an able chapter on Social Movements, interesting, among other reasons, for the light it throws upon the evolution of the democracy of Great Britain through economic struggles and processes. Mr. Whetham's chapter on the Scientific Age shows the remarkable progress of modern science along various lines. Mr. Rogers's treatment of Modern Explorations is dry and too much like a catalogue. Mr. Gooch closes the volume with a chapter on the Growth of Historical Science since the eighteenth century, a comprehensive review, well developed and characterized by discriminating criticism.

A few errors of detail have been noticed. The amendment to the French constitution to the effect that the republican form of government cannot be made the subject of a proposed revision bears the date of August 14, 1884, not August 18, 1883 (p. 111); by the treaty of March 15, 1873, France was not to be evacuated "by July 5, 1873", but within a period of four weeks from that date (p. 140); the First Hague Conference closed July 29 not June 29 as stated on page 247; Bismarck was not minister of commerce from 1870 to 1890 but from 1880 to 1890 (p. 138); it is not strictly accurate to say that Russia gained Port Arthur in 1898 "on the same terms" that Germany did Kiaochow, as her lease was to run only twenty-five years whereas Germany's was to run for ninety-nine (p. 513). The *Petropávlovsk* was sunk April 13 (p. 581), not in July or August as indicated on page 346. There is a typographical error in the dates of the van Lynden ministry in Holland (p. 244). The date of the defeat of the Home Rule Bill in the Commons is given differently on pages 44 and 84.

The narrative of the *Cambridge Modern History* is brought to a close with the twelfth volume. Two more volumes are to appear shortly, containing maps, tables, and an index. The editors deserve congratulation for having carried through so comprehensive and difficult a task. They have produced a valuable reference work. It is an indisputable convenience to be able to turn to these volumes with the practical certainty of finding an informed and sober treatment of nearly every phase of the history of the last four hundred years, at least of the political history, for the treatment of literary history is fragmentary. This history presents a vast amount of information in the light of modern investigation. It is a work of solid merits, objective, critical, and on the whole impartial, an impartiality which is, however, sometimes secured by gliding gently over contentious subjects, such as the

causes of the Franco-Prussian War and the Boer War. The result is an entirely inadequate discussion in such cases. For instance the diplomacy of Chamberlain is hardly more than alluded to.

But the defects of this history are also conspicuous. Most of the chapters are clogged with facts and the general trend of events does not stand out clearly. We cannot see the wood for the trees. This is of course not uniformly true but it is, in the opinion of the present reviewer, prevailingly true. A multitude of things are mentioned which are not explained, whose significance therefore is not apparent. What shall it profit a man to know the titles of many legislative acts, for instance, or the names of many men, and nothing about any one of them? Again, the narrative in general lacks movement, life, color.

There is a more serious defect. The modern historical student demands the authority for this and that statement, and in his eyes, consequently, the very plan of this history is defective. That plan excludes all foot-notes and all critical examination of sources. We are given practically no aid in controlling our authors. Instead we are forced to rely upon the assertion of the specialist who writes the monograph. Each chapter, we learn from the prospectus, is written by the man who knows it best—a robust claim, whose justification is not always apparent. But even if it were, the passive attitude of accepting statements *ex cathedra* is no longer fashionable among historical students.

It is true that there are bibliographies connected with every chapter and we are told that they have been carefully selected. Now as a matter of fact these bibliographies are useful, but they are useful in the same sense that a library catalogue is useful. They are long lists without description or criticism. One can hardly run through two or three hundred books in the desire to control a statement that may appear doubtful. The bibliographies include titles of the most unequal character and yet no indication is given as to the value of each or its relation to the text. Moreover it is difficult to ascertain the principle of selection followed. A brief examination discloses omissions which are hard to understand in the light of what has been included. A few may be mentioned, in connection with volume twelve. Under chapter I., Oncken's *Zeitalter des Kaisers Wilhelm* and Andrews's *Historical Development of Modern Europe* and his *Contemporary Europe, Asia and Africa* are not given although Gooch's *Annals of Politics and Culture* and Irving's *Annals of Our Time* are. Under chapter v., there is no mention of Labusquière's *Troisième République* or Briand's *La Séparation des Églises et de l'État* or Anderson's *Constitutions and Documents* although Mrs. Latimer's *France in the Nineteenth Century* finds a place between Hanotaux and Lavissee et Rambaud. Billot's *La France et l'Italie* and Tardieu's *France et les Alliées* are not mentioned under France, though the former is mentioned under Italy and the latter under Germany. Weill's *Histoire du Parti Répub-*

licain is given under the Third Republic, which it does not treat at all. In the German list (chapter vi.) Headlam's *Bismarck*, Oncken's *Zeitalter des Kaisers Wilhelm*, Howard's *German Empire*, Combes de Lestrade's *Les Monarchies Allemandes*, and Dawson's *Evolution of Modern Germany* are among the missing. In connection with the same chapter there is practically no bibliography of Social Democracy, which the text treats slightly, though there is one of Philosophy, Art and Literature, which it does not treat. Under Spain (chapter x.) Diercks's *Geschichte Spaniens* is not mentioned though an earlier book by that author is. Nor do we find, in a field in which there is none too much literature, Strobel's *Spanish Revolution* nor Gmelin's *Studien zur Spanischen Verfassungsgeschichte des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts* nor Hannay's *Castelar* nor Wilson's *Downfall of Spain*. Nor in the Russian section (chapters xii. and xiii.) is Skrine's *Expansion of Russia*, or Kovalevsky's *Russian Political Institutions* or Kennan's *Siberia and the Exile System* to be found. Holls's *First Peace Conference* and Hershey's *International Law of the Japanese War* are not alluded to, and such works as Bryce's *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, Lowell's *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*, Reinsch's *World Politics*, and Dodd's *Modern Constitutions*, useful for many chapters, are nowhere to be found. Nor is Douglas's *Europe and the Far East* listed, although Sir Robert, who wrote the chapter on this subject, ought to know that his book is probably the most useful general introduction to the subject.

The list of omissions might be easily extended but this is enough to show that the student cannot rely upon the "careful selection" of the compilers, that he can by no means be sure that all the best titles are included.

The appeal of this history must be to specialists or to professional students, as general readers would probably suffer from vertigo or at least from aggravated ennui in attempting to traverse these pages bristling with facts and names. Yet the critical apparatus which scholars legitimately demand is lacking. This is peculiarly regrettable in a history of modern times in which there are many controversial subjects. Where the contributors pronounce on these issues they necessarily do so in a brief manner. Scholars have a right to some guidance to the controversial literature, some clue with which to thread the maze. This critical appraisal of authorities, which it is assumed the contributors could have given us, as it seems to be implied that they have used in the construction of their narratives the material indicated in the bibliographies, would have been of great value. As the treatment of considerable blocks of history in the text is greatly compressed, frequently forty years to forty pages, it is to be deplored that the scientific equipment which might have supplemented this treatment is so inadequate. Either there should have been foot-notes to the more important matters or there should have been critical or descriptive bibliographies.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.